

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 49.

BALTIMORE, MD. APRIL 4, 1837.

Vol. III

THIS publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER.

and is published at the office, at the N. E. corner of Market and Charles streets, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1837.

LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.

We insert in another column, the report of the committee on Agriculture, in the Maryland Legislature, and although there was no final action on the subject, we are gratified to find that the committee have taken a just view of the propriety of offering bounties to encourage two branches of husbandry of the very first importance, not only to the State but to the country at large, viz: the *Silk* and *Beet* culture. The Legislature had been memorialized from various parts of the State to foster these pursuits, as also to establish, or rather to lay the foundation for the establishment of, *pattern farms*, *agricultural schools*, and *agricultural societies*; the latter branches of encouragement, though they do not appear to have found the same favor as the former, with the committee, are entitled to equal consideration, and we trust a year's reflection, and a more mature investigation of the beneficial effects to flow from them, will render the necessity of such institutions so obvious as to secure the adoption of measures to carry them into full and perfect operation. In the mean time, we sincerely trust that the agriculturists of the State will take the proper steps to form, in the several counties, agricultural associations. These once formed, cannot fail to bring together an influence which must ultimately prevail in furthering every object in which the interests of farmers and planters are concerned. Such societies would be able to collect the views and feelings of the people of the State, and by a judicious and decided concentration of their strength and energies—by a clear and respectful representation of their wants—by a bold and manly appeal to the justice, magnanimity and pride of the next General Assembly—would assuredly secure

all that they could rightfully ask of the paternal care of the state government.

While we recommend this action to the husbandmen of Maryland, we would wish to include the force of our remarks to every other state in the Union where similar legislation is required, to advance the prosperity and welfare of agriculturists, who form the great and paramount interest of all communities, as they, by their toils and enterprise, lay the foundation and superstructure alike of individual and national wealth.

For want of time, the recommendations of the report were not acted upon by the legislature; but the intelligent chairman of the committee, and his associates, deserve not the less credit for the spirited and patriotic manner in which they speak of the views of the memorialists, and we trust that they will receive their reward in the fullest measure of gratitude which their constituents can award them; for those who manifest their friendship in this hour of agricultural trial and embarrassment, should be appreciated as true friends.

WORK FOR APRIL.

ON THE FARM.

Corn.—Wherever the corn ground has not been got ready, it should be prepared immediately, as every delay at this period of the year is dangerous. Let every one make his arrangements to throw a handful of spent ashes and plaster on each hill of corn as it comes up.

Wheat and Rye.—If the surface of your grain fields appear baked, do not hesitate to pass a light harrow over them, that to be succeeded by a roller; do not fear that you will injure the growing plants. If you draw one out and cause its destruction, you will do service to nine others, and will increase your chances for a good crop, 25 per cent.

If your Wheat or Rye have been partially winter killed, and you can obtain seed of the spring variety of either grain, harrow it in on the injured fields, and it will not only remedy the evil, but increase your product.

Whether your grain fields have been injured or not, if you can obtain seed of either the *Spring Wheat* or *Rye*, and have the ground to spare, you

should sow a few bushels to lay the foundation of a future supply of seed; for if the present year should be as disastrous to wheat crops as the three last, the wheat culture will either have to be abandoned, or the *fall* sowing substituted by that of spring.

Grass Seeds.—Such of you as have not got in your grass seeds, must do so without further delay. If you sow it on grain fields, or alone, do not omit to harrow it in; much grass, you may rest assured, owes its early destruction to a want of proper depth in the earth at the commencement of its career—nothing can live where its roots are exposed to alternations of heat and moisture without a covering of earth.

Barley, Hemp, and Field Peas, should all be sown as early as practicable.

Oats.—Get in your oats as soon as possible—pulverize the ground well, manure it if you can, and sow at least 2, 2½ or 3 bushels to the acre.

Potatoes.—Let your ground be thoroughly pulverized and well manured, and you may expect a good crop if planted at this season; but the earlier they are got in the better.

Carrots, Parsnips, Beets.—Let us conjure you not to fail to get in a few acres of these roots for your cattle. Those of you who love good milk and butter, will never omit planting them each revolving year, after having realized their benefits once.

Before we close this short notice of the work of this month, which we are compelled by indisposition to make brief, we would respectfully ask our agricultural friends, one and all, to devote a few acres of their grounds to experiments in corn growing. By proper manuring and culture, we are fully persuaded that this may be made a most profitable branch of husbandry—and from present prospects, we fear the day may come, when those who have formerly relied on their *wheat*, will have to turn their attention to *corn*.

ITALIAN WHEAT.—A Connecticut farmer introduced the last season the culture of the *Italian spring wheat*, and it proved very successful. He raised forty bushels to the acre. This grain is heavy, makes good flour, yields well, and the crop avoids all danger of winter freezing.—*Portland Courier*.

A VISIT TO MR. BELTZHOOVER'S FARM.

In noticing the stock of Durham and Ayrshire cattle, blooded horses, and Leicester sheep, imported from England by Mr. Rezin D. Shepherd, some weeks since, we promised to pay another visit to this establishment, with a view of speaking more particularly of its conveniences, and the economy with which the several departments are conducted. Hearing that the greater part of Mr. Shepherd's stock were to be sent to Virginia on Wednesday last, on the day previous, we availed ourselves of an invitation to that effect, and accordingly wended our way to Mr. Beltzhooover's farm, confident, from the high character of the proprietor as a feeder, whether the subject be an honored guest of Mine Host of the "Fountain Inn," or a domestic animal, that our eyes would be feasted with a sight with which they might be more than gratified; and we were not disappointed. In our former notice of Mr. Shepherd's stock, we spoke of their having suffered in flesh from the effects of a long and boisterous passage. They bear now, however, no trace of those effects; for in the short space that they have been at their present quarters, revelling, as they have, in beds of straw up to their fetlocks, and enjoying the best that a well filled barn could afford, together with the kind and judicious treatment of the excellent cow-herd who attends them, they have put their points of frame to the blush, and have assumed those which are the sure indices of skill and generosity, and which so commend their noble races to the favor of the amateur, and are at once the test and the delight of the more practiced connoisseur. With these brief remarks we will proceed to details.

We were first ushered into the apartment of the stable in which Mr. Shepherd's Ayrshires were stalled. On the north of the range, stood two 3-year olds, who had but a few days previously given birth to their first calves, and although from our acquaintance with the history of their breed—although we knew they were the pride and boast of the place of their nativity—and or obliges us to declare that they far more than realized our most sanguine expectations of their peculiar excellence. England is justly proud of her Durhams, Devons and Herefords, and Scotland, with an ambition equally well placed, reposes her claims to pre-eminence on her Ayrshires. Cows, it is known to every reader, do not attain the height of their capacity for secreting milk, until they have thrice borne the burthen of love, and thrice endured those pangs which, however exquisite in the infliction of agony, are replete with after joys

that more than compensate for pains endured; for though the brute mother cannot commune with her offspring—instinct, that more than half reasoning attribute, teaches her to nurse it with a kindness in its helplessness, which humanity might sometimes imitate with profit. Here were two 3-year olds, with their first calves, with udders possessing a volume so potent as to create a suspicion of their age, if the ring around the horns, and the certificate of pedigree, had not settled the point. That we were surprised is natural; for although we have in our day seen many, very many, fine young cows with their firstlings, we certainly never had seen any thing that could compare with these. In answer to an inquiry which we made of him, the cowherd assured us, that one of them gave 20 quarts a day, and the other 24. On their calving, their young ones were taken from them, and they were consigned to the pail, being milked four times a day. When we saw them, it was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and although they had been twice stript, their udders were distended to such a degree of repletion, that it was painful to look upon them—so wonderful are their powers of secreting the generous fluid. The Ayrshire cow is not large, but beautiful in form and color, and makes ample amends for the absence of great size by her copious contributions to the pail.

For the satisfaction of the reader who may never have seen the Ayrshire cow, we will attempt a description. Her head is small, tolerably long, the muzzle narrow, the eye is animated and evincive of good temper and buoyant spirits, the horns are crooked, sometimes assuming what is termed crumpled; the neck is truly beautiful and fawn-like, being long, delicate, and tapering as it approaches its junction with the head, the fore-quarters as may be presumed from the structure of the neck, are comparatively light—but the hind-quarters are capacious, the back is almost mathematically straight, tending to great breadth in the hinder part, the joints disposed to looseness, the carcass may be called deep, while the pelvis is ample, with great width over the hips, and rotundity of buttocks, sufficiently fleshy to be in keeping with the general symmetry of the body. The tail is thin and long, and adds much to the appearance of the animal, the legs are rather short, though cleanly built, indicating much strength of joints and elasticity of muscle. The udder is of most ample volume, extending forward considerably, as if covetous to monopolise those localities where the secretory vessels do dwell; the teats are of medium size, and well made, the

milk veins are well defined, manifesting the most perfect competency to perform their office, the skin is thin and hangs loosely on the carcass, and is covered by hair of a satin-like appearance. On the whole, the Ayrshire is a beautiful compact animal, of proportions which peculiarly fit her for all the purposes of a good dairy cow, and though smaller than the Durham, and several other breeds, must, from her great aptitude to secrete milk, become a favorite in our country, as they are in Britain, when their excellent qualities shall have been better known. The color of the race is red and white, pied.

Three other Ayrshire heifers stood beside those young mothers, each in a condition soon to imitate their more forward neighbors, and become competitors for distinction in the honors of the dairy.

Mr. Shepherd's Durham heifers, 5 in number, three 2-year olds; one 3-year old, and one 1-year old, have greatly improved in appearance, and might vie with any similar number of animals in this country or England; they were purchased from herds of the best breeders in the latter country, by a skilful agent, unrestrained by limitation as to price.

Two of the Ayrshires and 1 of the Durhams will remain at Mr. Beltzhooover's; the Durham heifer which remains is a clear red and white, 2-year old, of immense size, shewing a fine form and numerous indications of being the making of a deep-milker.

The one-year old heifer, to which we have alluded, is of great size for her age, and will make, if her skin is kept stretched, as it doubtless will be, an extraordinary animal.

There is an anecdote connected with the Durham heifer that will remain at Mr. Beltzhooover's, which should be told. The sales of the stock of two such men as the Rev. Mr. Berry and Mr. Denton, had necessarily brought together a large concourse of persons from all parts of the kingdom. Among these was the steward of an Irish nobleman. At the sale he became a bidder for her, but Mr. Shepherd's agent was fortunate enough to be the successful one. On the return of the steward to Ireland, he sung the praises of this young animal so temptingly that the nobleman forthwith wrote to Mr. Shepherd's agent at Liverpool, to know whether he would sell her, that if he would, money would be no object.

Mr. Shepherd has four ewes at this establishment, being left there when the rest of the importation were sent to Virginia, being in a situation too delicate to be removed. All of these have

yearned except one, two of them having had twins. The young lambs are all fine, but there is one among them of singular beauty.

The three English pigs, of which we spoke before, have improved much, and might challenge a comparison with any three that ever graced a sty. The white boar is beyond all comparison the finest animal of the hog kind I have ever seen—his hams, middlings, and shoulders, are every thing that an epicure could desire: but what shall we say of his body—it is so long, so round and barrel-like.

Of Mr. Beltzhoover's own stock, we purpose now to speak. He has just commenced his career as a breeder of blood, and will, we are confident, prove as successful in this line as he has in that of the master of a Hotel; to say aught of his reputation in that particular would be superfluous, as his fame belongs to his country, and is cherished as a household god by every respectable traveller.

He has two full bred Durham cows and a beautiful bull of the same breed. The bull and one of the cows were bought of Mr. Seaman, of Long Island, New York. The bull was, we learn, raised by the Hon. Charles Henry Hall, of New York, a gentleman whose public spirit, generous enthusiasm, and ample means, have all been liberally laid under contribution, in promoting the improvement of the stock of the country. The bull is a fine sized animal, 4 years old, clear red and white, with many good points, and is backed by a pedigree unexceptionable and full; but if he had not this, his having been reared by Mr. Hall, as a full bred, would of itself be a passport to public confidence as to the purity of his blood.

The two Durham cows are noble creatures, showing blood at every point.

Besides these, Mr. Beltzhoover has several grades, Durhams and Devons, Simms and Durhams, and the very best lot of native cows we have ever seen. Where all are so good, it would be invidious to particularize, but among them there is a red buffalo, which is truly as splendid a piece of cow-flesh as the eyes need desire to alight upon: she is a deep milker and a breeder of good ones. Mr. Beltzhoover sold a young cow out of her a few days since, to Mr. Floyd of Virginia, which weighed 1522 lbs. and her calf also, whose weight 4 months old, was 448 lbs.

To look at Mr. Beltzhoover's cows as they stand in their stalls, as clean as bridegrooms, with their satin hides dazzling the eye, one would think it would be difficult to improve upon such stock.

Hogs—There are several distinct breeds in Mr. Beltzhoover's pens, all of them superior kinds, some grades of the china; but the best pair of breeders that he has, in our estimation, is a white boar and sow from Pennsylvania.

Without any pretensions to ostentation, Mr. Beltzhoover's barns, stables and out-houses are truly convenient. Under the same roof he has a granary, feed-house, ice-house, hen-house, cart-house, and stables, the one for horses, the other for calves, each convenient in itself, and constructed with all due regard to the economy of time and labor. Across the lane from this building are the cow-stables, yard, and piggery. As we said before, we see nothing in the former to object to except the racks, and we hold it that all hay should be cut and fed out of mangers. To promote cleanliness and economise manure, behind each stall of cows, there is a drain which conducts the fluids to the dung-heap, thus adding to the quantity and quality of the manure.

Attached to the piggery, there is a reservoir into which all the offals from the tavern are thrown, and the hogs fed from it as occasion may require. The pens are comfortable, and we need not add, cleanly kept.

The farm consists of above 60 acres of well improved land. A part of it is appropriated to a vegetable garden for the supply of the Fountain Inn. We saw in this part of the establishment, cauliflowers a foot high, lettuce in head, and various other plants nearly fit to be transplanted.

To conclude, good management, industry, and economy, are visible in every thing you see at the establishment, and we think Mr. Beltzhoover deserves great credit for his enterprize. He has our best wishes for his triumphant success.

CULTURE OF RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

As the season is now at hand for sowing and planting this most excellent vegetable, the annexed communication of Mr. Edward Sayers is very opportune. To those who have cultivated it, or partaken of tarts made from it, we need not dwell upon its excellence, but to such as are unacquainted with it, we will remark, that as a material for deserts it is unexcelled by any other plant or fruit that grows. For such purposes many prefer it to the gooseberry, and indeed, when its virtues in a medical point of view are taken into the account, we hold it as a duty for every parent to keep a few roots in his garden, as while it answers for the purpose of preparing one of the most excellent tarts that can be made, its curative powers in the summer complaint of children, and

indeed, in all affections of the bowels, either in the young or adult, should commend it to general culture. While tarts compounded from it, serve either to remove or prevent such diseases, those made from other materials exert an injurious influence.

[From the American Gardener's Magazine.]

CULTURE OF THE PIE PLANT, OR RHUBARB.

The pie Rhubarb is one of the best known substitutes for green gooseberry tarts, in the early part of the spring, and by many persons is greatly preferred in wholesomeness and flavor. This excellent vegetable has been cultivated in the vicinity of large cities, in most countries, where it has always found a steady demand, as a market vegetable, and in private gardens it is always the first consideration.

Culture and Management.—The rhubarb is of easy culture, and very hardy, which renders it peculiarly adapted to this climate. It may be propagated either by seed or cuttings. The seed may be sown early in the spring, on a west border in drills, eighteen inches apart, and managed in the usual way of culture: the plants will be of a sufficient size to remove into a stationary bed, in the month of October, which is the best time for planting rhubarb. The method I have generally followed, and found to answer best, in making new plantations, is, by dividing the old roots and crowns, in such a manner that each set has one or more eyes. These sets I plant in nursery rows, two feet apart, and one foot from each other in the rows, in the spring, and remove them into their stationary bed in the fall.

Preparing and Planting.—The ground intended should be well prepared by manuring and trenching, as the rhubarb requires deep rich soil; this done, the bed may be divided into rows four feet apart each way, and at the angles the soil may be taken out of the depth of eighteen inches, into which may be planted one large root entire, which is to be covered with at least half of a wheelbarrow of well rotted manure, when the surface may be levelled. The after management of rhubarb requires good culture, as manuring, keeping clean, &c. If the plants are slightly protected, in the fall, with a quantity of manure, they will be benefitted, and will also strengthen their roots.

The routine of planting rhubarb should be every three years, as young plants always produce the most tender stalks or canes. The method I have adopted, is, to take up one-third of my bed every year, by which I always keep up a good succession of young plants.

Yours, EDWARD SAYERS.

Those who desire their meadows to push forth a luxuriant growth of wholesome grass, should pass a harrow through them. In stirring the earth around the roots of the plants, they will give an impetus to their vegetation of great value.

PLASTER PARIS.

The following notice of the discovery and uses of this most excellent stimulative manure, will be

found acceptable at this particular time, it being the period of the year when it should be applied.

"The first discovery of the utility of Gypsum or Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, was made by a laborer, engaged in pounding plaster near Hilburn, in Germany. He noticed the extra growth of the grass along the rout which he at different times travelled across a meadow; supposing it to be occasioned by the fine plaster dropping from his clothes, he was induced to try an experiment, to determine the point; it succeeded beyond his expectation; and others tested its usefulness, until all became satisfied of its nutritious qualities, and thus the use of plaster in Germany became general, as a manure wherever it could be obtained.

"In the year 1768, Jacob Barge, of Philadelphia, having learned the use of plaster in Germany, obtained some from a manufacturer of Burr stones, and scattered it upon a field of clover, which proved perfectly satisfactory; in consequence of which, Messrs. Hocker, Lancaster, Clifford, and David Delsner, all respectable farmers near Philadelphia, used the plaster in various ways, and for different plants, and were all equally well satisfied of its utility. The call for, and application of the article increased; and hence the commencement of a regular trade, upon the sea-board, in Nova Scotia, to all the Southern ports; which has regularly increased, from that period to the present time, and which has become a business as regular and as permanent as any other in the United States.

"The directions for the application of plaster, are so various and multiplied, that it is believed no certain general rule can ever be adopted, for it has been found that on some grounds, one bushel to the acre, is better than six bushels; two bushels to the acre, however, appears to be the quantity required for the largest portion of lands in Pennsylvania. No one should be discouraged if no perceptible benefit should result from a trial the first year; for it has been found, that the more slow in its effects, the more certain it is to be advantageous in two, three, and even four years after its application. For clover, grass, &c., it should be sown over the field, just before or after the grass or clover begins to grow in the spring. It is used in the same manner, upon wheat, barley, oats, and buckwheat grounds.

We should be uncandid did we not acknowledge our thanks for the following compliment to our journal. To receive the approbation of those who are competent to judge, is, certainly, one of the most gratifying incidents in the editorial life, and serves to stimulate one onward to renewed exertions:

We would commend to the perusal of our agricultural readers the prospectus of the "*Farmer and Gardener*," published in Baltimore, which will be found in our advertising columns. That paper is acknowledged to be among the best exclusively agricultural journals in this country, and the reduction of 50 per cent. in its price, will put

it in the power of every farmer to become a subscriber. We hope that the opportunity will be improved.—*York Republican*.

The legislature of Massachusetts, have, with becoming liberality and foresight, passed a law granting a bounty of three cents per pound on Beet Sugar for five years. This, as it has been very appositely remarked, will give a generous impulse both to the culture of the beet and its manufacture into sugar.

WINTER-KILLED WHEAT.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, from a friend residing in the vicinity of Marietta, Pennsylvania.

"MARIETTA, March 25, 1837.

DEAR FRIEND—I have just returned from one of my wheat fields, and felt sadly disappointed in finding more than one-half of the wheat frozen out, and that which is remaining, appears very weakly, indeed, and as I cast my eye around me, from off my fields, I found my neighbors' fields of wheat in no better situation than my own; so that, from present appearance, I fear we shall have very short crops."

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURE.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE,
Session 1836 & 1837.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Agriculture, respecting the growth of the Mulberry and Sugar Beet.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom has been referred the petitions of the citizens of various parts of the state, praying legislative aid for agriculture in general, and particularly to encourage the growth of the mulberry and sugar beet, by offering a bounty for a limited number of years, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT:

That after attentively considering the statements made by the petitioners of the impoverished condition of the farming interest of the state, they are but too powerfully impressed with the truth of the picture drawn by them, and fear that a deeper investigation of the subject would but add darker shades to the picture. They fear also, that upon fair examination, the planters and tobacco growing interest would gain but little by a comparison. For a number of successive years, the almost certain failure of the wheat crop, the great staple of Maryland, has so crippled the farmers of the state, that they are left at this time not only without the means of improving their soil, but almost without the means of subsistence. Instead of the large supplies of small grain furnished for foreign markets by the farmers of the state, the last year presents the melancholy spectacle of a dependence on foreign supplies for domestic consumption. Nor do your committee see, in the prospect of the present year, any thing likely to improve their condition. It is even too probable that in addition to the supplies which will be required for the present subsistence of the people, they may be obliged to depend on foreign importation for their seed.

This state of things has not proceeded in the opinion of your committee from any sudden or

unexpected causes, it has been the result in part of injudicious cultivation of the soil, and of injudicious legislation, or rather from the want of judicious legislative encouragement to the farming interest. The lands of Maryland were naturally fertile—and her climate is particularly favourable to the growth of small grain; formerly her fields yielded rich returns for the labor of the farmer—and he unfortunately did not consider that his lands were liable to exhaustion—"and that evil days might come," a season particularly favourable, and perhaps in ten or fifteen years yielded him a full crop and lulled him with a futile hope, that they would often return.

But experience has sadly proven, that they were "angel visits, few and far between," and have brought him at last to the unwelcome conclusion that the staff on which he rested is broken, and that in prosecution of his present system even hope must abandon him. What then is the remedy. In the absence so far of legislative aid, the only remedy that has been tried has been to abandon the State—and emigrate to a country offering better hopes. Has any other remedy offered itself? Your committee can see none—our citizens who have left us, to enrich and adorn by their talents and enterprise, our more prosperous younger sisters in the confederacy clung as long as it was possible to their beloved state. And would have no doubt continued to cling to the homes and the graves of their ancestors—and to and the honored beloved, moral and civil institutions of their native Maryland. They have but yielded to the laws of an urgent necessity in tearing themselves from their kindred and their own loved land. Is there then no remedy for this great evil? Can no inducements be offered? No hope held out to keep at home the native population now draining from every quarter, to an extent that must soon depopulate us—that is sinking our State in the scale not only of agriculture and commerce, but of political importance. Are the means within our power? Is the soil of Maryland susceptible of improvement. Are the means of improvement within the reach of our people? Is the climate congenial to the growth of staples capable of affording fair return for labor? Can no new staples be introduced by legislative aid, promising richer harvests?

These are questions not difficult to be answered—What is wanting then to enable us to improve our natural advantages? Money which has been called emphatically the sinew of war, may be as emphatically called the sinew of agricultural improvement. Has the State the means to afford the necessary supply of the great want? Your committee emphatically reply yes. The state has the means, and should, they will not say, generously, but honestly appropriate these means to this great object.—How has the state been applying the means derived from its credit for the last few years. Immense sums have been borrowed, and are now under your laws about being distributed for the promotion of your improvements of Rail-roads and canals. How are there immense loans secured to the great capitalist. Who loans this money? By the faith of the state, upon the value of the real estate of her citizens principally—Who are these citizens? The im-

poverished farmers and planters: for aid to whom you have been now invoked. What will be the effect produced by a judicious application of those means—to the improvement of your land—to double aye treble the state's capital, the basis of her credit? Let then the means of the state be so applied, say your committee emphatically.

The only question then is—how are these means to be applied.

The petitioners themselves, have in the opinion of your committee, suggested the best course to be pursued by the legislature. Our great staple wheat has failed for a number of successive years, and will not in all probability for many years succeed again. Can a new one be introduced to supply its place. Your petitioners propose two—which your committee believe are likely not only to supply the loss of the wheat crops—but probably far to surpass it in value, even in its most auspicious times. The experiments that have been tried in this country for the last fifty years, prove incontestibly; that the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of the mulberry for the manufacture of silk—a crop which if any credit is to be given to the statements of men of high character in this country, as well as in Europe, is more profitable even than cotton. The Italian mulberry introduced into this state previous to the revolution, is now so thoroughly acclimated, that it is among the hardiest of our trees. There is probably, no member of the legislature, to whom this fact is not familiar; and if there should be one, he can satisfy himself by a short walk into almost any field in the environs of this city.

The sugar beet is only a variety of the common garden beet, and is said to be equally hardy. There is no one ignorant of the adaptation of our soil and climate to the growth of this vegetable. The cultivation of the sugar beet is about to be commenced in some of the northern and western states, on a large scale for the manufacture of sugar—and the experience of France is, that it may be made for about five cents per pound.

If sugar can be made in France, at five cents per pound—your committee ask why can it not be made here? If the growth of silk is profitable too in China and France, Italy and in Connecticut, and Massachusetts, why can it not be made profitable here? Your committee can see no good reason why it would not then be a wise policy in the state, to encourage the introduction of both. Can any man say nay, provided it can be done with probability of success, and does not cost too much? What then will be the cost?

And how is the cost to be obtained, and applied, are the next subjects for consideration.—Your committee are again furnished with important information on the last of those inquiries by the petitioners. They are informed, and correctly too, that many of the states of the Union have passed laws giving bounties upon the growth of mulberry trees, and the growth of cocoons, and the various stages of the manufacture of silk.—The states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New-York, have all passed laws for the encouragement of the silk-grower—and some of the Western states are now moving in the same track. Has their policy been wise? It is evi-

dent they find it to be so, because instead of retracing their steps, they are going onward increasing the bounty, as experience has given them a better knowledge of the value of the crop—and its tendency to attract to their bosoms the best population of other states. Even now the state of Connecticut is called on to increase her bounty upon the growth of this article—which it is admitted has been profitable for fifty years, to keep her population. Let Maryland then follow her example—and with her soil and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and sugar than any of her northern sisters, offer a bounty upon the growth of these articles, which will not only retain her own enterprising sons at home, but if large enough attract the best population of other states to her. If Massachusetts has found it to be her interest to give two dollars a pound for silk grown in her state, let Maryland, by the offer of a little higher bounty for a limited time, say seven years, avail herself of her natural advantage. If Vermont gives ten cents for every pound of cocoons raised in her state, let Maryland offer the same inducement, and there is little doubt that we shall see these staples flourishing in our state, and attracting our people: it will attract too a hardy and industrious population from these states acquainted with the management of this business, who will pioneer the way for our native citizens. Let a bounty be also offered for the cultivation of sugar, for two or three years, of two or three cents per pound, and the same results will follow the introduction of that staple. In the opinion of your committee, the greatest good will result from such legislation as is recommended. If those crops should succeed here as well as they have elsewhere—the sugar lands of Louisiana, and the cotton lands of Mississippi, will in effect be transported to atlantic Maryland, and the evil, then, it is believed, exchange the repulsive for the attractive form—and by a union of her agricultural means—stand with an overflowing population as her geographical position places her the most important state in the union.

The means of supplying the bounties recommended will without difficulty be found in the surplus revenue of the general government, deposited in the course of this year with the state, and may be beneficially used in the opinion of your committee, by establishing either a bank with the capital derived from this source at the seat of government, or by a division of the sum to establish banks in each of the counties of the state—the interest gained, to be applied to the payment of bounties, and the loans to be made, (giving always a preference to those who borrowed for the purpose of growing silk or sugar,) on the credit of real estate, to the extent of one half its appraised value, upon a credit of ten years, payable in instalments. If the interest should be more than sufficient to pay the bounties, the surplus to be added to the capital. This will insure the ability of the State to repay the deposit when called for by the government, and the state will be largely, richly benefited.

BENJ. HOOD, Chairman.

Every farmer and planter, should be careful in selecting such breeds of hogs as are thrifty, hardy of constitution, come early to maturity and give the most meat at the least cost.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MARYLAND.

[Continued.]

SEC. 4.—Geological examinations made in St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties.

In the progress of collecting the elementary facts that are intended to aid in constructing the proposed section of the valley of the Patuxent, two additional localities of fossils, were discovered in St. Mary's county of sufficient practical interest to be made known at present.

At Sotterly point, and extending to Major Scott's landing at Half-pone, the fossiliferous deposits makes it appearance a little above the water-edge. The shells, which appear to have been originally imbedded in a greenish sandy clay, are now firmly bound together, sometimes by a cement almost altogether calcareous, but often of a silico-calcareous nature. The rocky masses thus found are composed principally of *Pecten*, that have preserved their calcareous nature; and this is the case likewise with the large and thick valves of the *Panopea reflexa*; but the *Perna* and other more fragile shells are mostly washed away, leaving only their impressions, or casts. At Major Scott's landing, the rocks are almost exclusively composed of a species of zoophyte. It is probable that some of these rocks might be converted into lime for agricultural purposes.

The banks of Cuckold creek, a little lower down, exhibit an almost uninterrupted deposit of fossils of the same character as those described in the Report of last year, that were said to occur between Cole and Thomas' creeks. The shells, here, are mostly *Pecten*, *Panopea*, *Perna*, *Bucardia*, *Venus*, *Crassatella*, *Cyprea*, and *Isocardia* among the bivalves, and *Turritella*, *Fusus*, *Natica*, &c. among the univalves, loosely imbedded in sand; and, as the shells are very numerous, the material of the banks may be looked upon as an excellent marl. It would prove eminently serviceable on the level stiff soils that occur in its immediate vicinity.

The examinations made in Charles county, on its Patuxent side, have resulted in the discovery also of numerous fossiliferous deposits from which an abundance of shell-marl may be obtained. Directly back of Benedict in all the heads of branches emptying into the Patuxent, in those running into Indian creek, as well as those that flow into Swanson's creek, it abounds. As it presents in these localities precisely the same characters that were found to belong to similar deposits in Calvert, that the soil of the surrounding country is very much the same, and its condition of improvement also alike, the same directions for its use will apply to this portion of Charles county, and need not be repeated.

The geology of the Patuxent side of Prince George's county, affords a more interesting field of observation. It is intended, however, to direct the attention, at present, only to the most prominent features of interest connected with the occurrence of deposits containing marine remains, and other constituents that have seemed to give the promise of possessing some value.

In the neighborhood of Woodville, shell-marl of the same characters as those hitherto described, have been found, and are again met with on the branches of Compton's creek. On the farm

of Mr. George W. Marriott, there appears to be an extensive deposit, which is accessible in several places; and it is with infinite pleasure that an acknowledgment is made of the great zeal that has induced this gentleman to proceed to the discovery of the marl, as well as to its employment to the full extent of his means. It is to be hoped that the result of his experiment, which cannot be otherwise than one of entire success, will induce others to imitate the praiseworthy example.

On leaving this section of the country a marked change is observed in the character of the fossiliferous beds. In the road leading to Magruder's ferry, erratic masses of indurated sands filled with the impressions of shells are met with, and on descending to the river banks, a deposit analogous to some others previously described as occurring in the lower parts of Anne Arundel county was observed. The deposit now alluded to, is that which has already been referred to as existing at Milltown point. The river bank in this place consists of a bluish black sandy clay about ten feet in elevation, containing a stratum of fossil oysters of about eighteen inches, rising at different parts of the bank from the water level to nearly three feet above high water mark. Above the stratum containing the oysters, that are remarkable for the extraordinary thickness of their shells, there is a thin layer of what at first sight was mistaken for black gravel, but on closer examination proved to be indurated casts of small spiral and bivalve shells. No other deposit answering in its organic relations to the present, has been met with on the Patuxent. The bluish black clay banks at the mouth of Hall's creek, shewed no appearance of fossils of any description, and it contains green particles, which the former does not. On the other hand, ascending the river on the Prince George's side, and examining the arenaceous deposits that forms the basis of the banks, it is found much mixed with particles of green sand. The relative position of this arenaceous deposit, including the clay bed with fossils at Milltown, is believed to be underlying those that are explored at the heads of creeks for marl.

Returning to the river hills, on the road to Nottingham, and about the head waters of the Mataponi, the surface is in many places strewed with silicified masses bearing the impressions of shells. No fossil accumulations analogous to those hitherto described were discovered in this section of the country; but, on the other hand the beds of the streams, or their banks, frequently shew a deposit of the black micaceous sand. Two miles from Nottingham, crossing a branch emptying into Spicer's creek, which makes up from the Patuxent immediately below the village, a bed of this sand appears, covered by horizontal stratum of a compact silicious rock, five inches thick, bearing all the characters of the deposit previously noticed as having been observed at Lyles's mill, in Calvert county. The black micaceous sand was also seen at the crossing of several branches on the road to Upper Marlborough; and in the vicinity of the town, but much above its site, on the plantation of Col. David Crawford, the excavations for a public way have exposed quite an extensive bed of it. At none

of these places could any fossils be detected, except some few very obscure impressions of shells at the last named locality.

The town of Upper Marlborough, on the Western Branch of the Patuxent, is situated upon what may be termed a basin, the geological features of which again differ from those of the surrounding country. These may be studied to most advantage in a bank of about fifty feet in elevation, on the north-east side of the main stream of the Western Branch, the base of which is a fossiliferous stratum reaching to an elevation of twenty feet above the branch. In its upper portion the deposit presents large masses of silico-calcareous rock with numerous impressions of shells and containing fragments of a species of *gryphæa*. It is covered by a mixed green sand; that is, composed of green particles, (silicate of iron and potash,) and ordinary siliceous sand. This mixed sand has a depth of from twenty to twenty-five feet, and is itself covered by a red clay. In the fossil deposit, and beneath the indurated masses, the shells, with the exception of the loose valves of the *gryphæa vomer* and *ostrea compressirostra*, are in a very advanced stage of disintegration, yielding to the whole friable material no less than 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime, the balance being a mixture of green sand and silex. There is no doubt that a material thus constituted would prove greatly beneficial, applied as marl to stiff soils.

The soil upon which the town is built is also a mixed green sand, analogous to that covering the indurated masses, as these are invariably reached at an average depth of twelve feet, the water being procured at from twenty to thirty-eight feet, according to information procured from one who was presented to have dug all the wells of the place.

Favoured as the planters of Prince George's in this vicinity undoubtedly are, with a generous soil, they may attach but little value to this resource; but it is not so with all parts of the county. Leaving Upper Marlborough in a southwest direction, a succession of hills are crossed that rise beyond each other, until the country reaches an elevation of between two and three hundred feet, forming the ridge that divides the waters emptying into the Patuxent from those that are carried to the Potomac. From Upper Marlborough as far as Charles' run, a distance of three miles, the hills are generally covered by alternately a clay loam and a sandy loam, very readily improved by clover and plaster, and yielding very fine crops of tobacco and corn. On approaching the ridge, the soil becomes lighter, in many places quite gravelly, but still yields kindly, and is very improveable by ordinary means. But on the ridge, when the country is no longer hilly, or at most only gently undulating, the soil is commonly a stiff clay, though sometimes an unmixed sand, both in a very unimproved condition. It is here that marl beds become desirable, and there is reason to believe that they will be found.

Near the head of the Piscataway, which empties into the Potomac, Mr. Nathaniel T. Rantin has dug at the source of a branch, that leads to this run, and reached a greenish sandy clay, found to contain numerous impressions of shells, frag-

ments of bones belonging to the *delphinus*, and sharks' teeth. No doubt is entertained that by continuing the excavation two or three feet further, the fossil deposit constituting a shell-marl of very good quality will be found; and if found here, there is every reason to expect its recurrence at the heads of all the small water-courses making into the Piscataway run.

No part of the country is more in want of such a means of improvement as is afforded by marl, than the portion now referred to. Every exertion, therefore, should be made to procure it; and if the attending circumstances are elsewhere such as in the situation just mentioned, no expense of labour, nor money, can be incurred in raising and applying it, that will not be amply repaid by its good effects. The impoverished condition of the soil, however, requires some precaution in its use.

It has already been stated that the soil in the part of the county now under examination, is mostly a stiff clay, and sometimes almost a pure sand; yet it is believed that both can be greatly improved by marling. The mode that may be recommended for conducting the operation, is the following. Having first prepared the pit, with reference to its easy drainage, so that the marl can be extracted in a dry state, it should be hauled upon the field previously to its being broken up by the plough, in the proportion of one hundred and fifty, for a light and sandy soil, and three hundred bushels to the acre for a stiff clayey soil, and deposited in heaps of a proper size, at the most convenient distances, to be afterwards equally spread out. If the planter or farmer have at his command a sufficient quantity of stable or cow-pen manure, or any other kind of manure, leaves and offal of every description, it should be carried out at the same time, and distributed in the same manner as the marl, in alternating heaps, which are afterwards to be simultaneously scattered over the field. The whole is then ploughed in, and incorporated, as intimately as possible, with the soil, being thus prepared to receive the grain. Should this operation have been performed upon a light sandy soil, it is advisable that the first seeding be in rye, using one bushel to the acre, not for the purpose of obtaining a crop, but with a view of turning it in, in its green state, during the ensuing spring. This may be done in time, on the listing plan, to dispose of the land for a plantation in corn, the result of which will already indicate the benefits derived from the marl.—The corn may be removed, the field is to be seeded with oats, followed by clover, in the spring, and when the oats have been cropped, if the clover is found to have set well, it must be plastered, having a care to perform this operation at those seasons, and during that condition of the atmosphere when abundant dews may be expected. In the fall of the second year, the clover being fit, is cut, and without grazing it must be returned to the soil, with an additional one hundred and fifty bushels of marl. Rye may then again be sowed upon it, using from one peck to half a bushel, cropped, corn made to follow, then oats and clover in a regular system of rotation, turning in the clover, ungrazed, every fourth year, and omitting any further applica-

tion of the marl. On the other hand, if the marling has been effected on a stiff soil, three hundred bushels being applied in the manner stated above, wheat may be immediately sown, adding clover in the spring, which at the proper time should be well sprinkled with plaster, using from one and a half to two bushels to the acre. At the beginning of the fourth year, should every thing have gone on favourably, three hundred bushels more of the marl, are to be hauled out, spread upon the clover lay, and the whole ploughed in. The land may then be put into tobacco, to be succeeded by wheat and clover. It is firmly believed that a system like this, pursued with perseverance and energy, would convert the lands, on what is called the ridge portion of Prince George's county, from a state of almost complete barrenness, to one of permanent fertility. Reference has already been made to the other uses to which the marl may be applied. The marl-pit should always remain open, and its contents be freely distributed wherever putrescible matter of any kind is apt to accumulate.

Between Upper Marlborough and Queen Anne, the country is hilly, and the soil varies between a sandy loam and a clayey loam, yielding good crops of tobacco and corn. Indications of a continuation in the fossiliferous deposits are numerous. On Mrs. Hill's plantation, which is near the town landing, a well has been sunk, adjoining the mansion house, situated on the most elevated spot of the estate, to the depth of sixty feet, and a deposit is reported to have been reached at the depth of fifty feet, containing vertebrae of fish, sharks' teeth, with numerous shells. In a ravine, on the same estate, the bluish sandy clay is uncovered, and exhibits numerous impressions of shells. This clay is micaceous, and contains particles of green sand. On the river side, the banks, that are here low, are also composed of a mixed green sand. Towards the Mount Pleasant ferry, the mixed green sand forms the soil of the country, and at a quarter of a mile from the ferry, a red clay was seen covering a stratum of almost pure green sand. This red clay appears to be intimately associated with the sand; but their exact relative position has not been satisfactorily determined; although, as just stated, the clay was found overlying the sand. Yet wherever the red clay occurs, the green particles are seen in the adjoining washes, which could not be traced to any distinct deposit of the sand. This red clay and the green sand were seen in several places between the Mount Pleasant ferry and the South river ferry, especially on descending the hill from the residence of Mr. William Stewart. Finally, in the vicinity of Queen Ann, a fossiliferous deposit of a bluish sandy clay, with green particles, and characterized by the presence of a species of very large oysters, has been discovered on the plantation of Dr. Claggett. But the frequent rains that fell at this period of the geological campaign, together with other casualties, prevented as minute an examination of this section of the country to be made, as would have been desirable.

Attention, Husbandmen—This is the season of the year when every good husbandman should be looking to his sheep and lambs—cows and calves

—oxen and horses, barns and stables, fences and farming utensils. The sheep should be protected from March's chilling and pitiless storms; furnished with a proper rack for hay; with water, salt, and beans or corn at proper seasons; the milk cows and working oxen should be fed often, and with but little at a time; seasonably watered, carded and fed, now and then, (in addition to hay) the latter with corn or grain, and the former with cabbages, carrots, or other vegetables. Carding and rubbing are all important to horned cattle and horses at this season of the year; give them these attentions, and they will be in better order with two-thirds of the hay, &c. that would otherwise be required.

SILK SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the very large meeting recently holden in this city for the purpose of establishing a company, Nicholas Biddle presided. Some of the most prominent individuals of the city are engaged to receive subscriptions to the shares. When 1000 shares are subscribed for, it is proposed to purchase the extensive establishment of Messrs. Ashton & Jackson. The preamble to the report contains many very interesting facts—many of which may be new to our agricultural friends.

The mulberry trees flourish best in cultivated fields, and one of the most approved methods of obtaining the leaves for the food of the silk worm, is from mulberry hedges, which may be made, and securely used for the division of a farm, into fields, instead of the usual fences, much more costly, and always exposed to injury and decay.

The periods of the year in which the silk worm is fed, and when only the attention of the farmer and his family is required for their care and management, are those in which the usual labor of a farmer are, for a great portion of those periods, not very great: and a large amount of the attention and industry which are required by the silk worm when feeding, and making the cocoon, are most properly furnished by females, and by children from 12 to 16 years of age. In the winter season, the family fireside of the farmer, now comparatively without employment, may be engaged in reeling silk from the cocoons, a most agreeable and profitable occupation for that part of the year.

A large amount of free labor will be brought into employ, and the domestic silk trade of the north will one day rival that of cotton, rice and tobacco at the south.

In Pennsylvania there are already many hundred acres planted with the mulberry. These plantations will be increased when it shall be known that a certain market exists for the cocoons, and for reeled silk at a fair price. Small lots of cocoons are offered daily and the committee entertain the belief that in 1837, one fourth of the supply for a manufactory of a moderate extent can be obtained from American cocoons. In three or four years, a manufactory with machinery and buildings, requiring a capital of \$100,000, may be supplied with American silk.

Philadelphia Saturday Evening Courier.

Beet Sugar—This subject is beginning to attract great attention in the U. States. Its cultivation appears to be simple, and lucrative, and the climate of our country is well adapted to it. It

is becoming one of the staple articles of France, although it is not many years since it was in its infancy there. Bonaparte we believe patronised its manufacture, and encouraged its culture, as he justly conceived that no nation could be independent while it annually exported millions of dollars for sugar. A friend favored us with two or three selections on the subject, which were published in the Record, a few weeks since. We are happy to see that many of our Chester county gardeners and agriculturists are turning their attention to it.—*Westchester, Pa. Record.*

SILK CULTURE.

There is something truly inspiring in the progress which is making in this branch of industry. Fifteen years ago, if any one had endeavored to ascertain what could be done in the business, he would have been told that even in the beautiful climate of Italy it is necessary to erect expensive buildings to protect the worms; that stoves and thermometers were indispensable to preserve a uniform temperature, and that many thousand dollars worth of intricate machinery were required for the filature or reeling; and after all, nothing but sewing silk could be made, without employing the skill of European workmen. Let us inquire for a moment what has been done by the free efforts of a free country, by mere American enterprise, unaided by tariffs or bounties. The inhabitants of Mansfield, Conn. proved that our New England climate was better for the business than that of Italy; while houses are necessary there, the worms may even be fed in our dryer atmosphere in open sheds. The example of Mansfield was followed by many other places, and it is curious to observe how Yankee enterprise and ingenuity has introduced improvements at every step. It was found that instead of the European mode of feeding all the worms together, and thereby exhausting the trees, and creating for a few weeks a pressing call for labor, it was wiser to divide them into classes, hatch them at different times, and distribute labor through two or three months instead of six weeks. It was also found that instead of the complicate and costly machinery of the old world, a cheap and simple reel invented by a New England quaker will answer a better purpose, and is already copied and used in the manufactories of France.

So we go. The market for the cocoons is brisk and ready, and the price is more staple and unvarying than that of our great staple wool. Our farmers and our farmers' wives and daughters are entering spiritedly in the business. We have seen many beautiful specimens of silk in this and the neighboring towns, and among others some made last summer by Mrs. Charlotte C. Clay, of Putney, who had never before seen a silk worm in her life. We have seen a handsome pattern of a vesting woven by a lady at her first attempt; and we are told that except the using rods made of steel instead of cane, it is as easy, and even easier to weave silk than cotton and woollen. No one can examine this subject without acknowledging its interest. It must be that the time is at hand when we shall receive as much for the silk of New England, as is now received for the staple of wool, and that too without materially diminishing the other products of the soil.—*Brattleboro (Vt.) Democrat.*

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 50	8 50
CORN, yellow,	bushel	90	91
White,	"	85	86
COTTON, Virginia,	pound		
North Carolina,	"		
Upland,	"	18 1/2	20
Louisiana 20a21-Alabama	"	18	21
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 62	1 75
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	13 00
Do. do. baker's,	"		
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	10 00	10 25
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	9 75	10 73 1/2
" wagon price,	"	10 9 50	
City Mills, super,	"	9 50	dull
Do extra,	"	9 50	
Susquehanna,	"		10 50
Rye,	"	7 25	7 50
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.		21 50
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 87	5 00
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	8 00	8 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 25	4 00
Orchard,	"		2 75
Tall meadow Oat,	"		2 75
Herds, or red top,	"		1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.		20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 75	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	7 25	7 75
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	16	
second,	"	14	
refuse,	"	12	
LIME,	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	(2	65
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.		
Black eye,	"	1 12	
Lady,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	4 75	
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAM,	bushel.		
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	1 12	1 25
Susquehanna,	"		
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wraperry, suitable	"		
" for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.		
Red, best,	"	1 75	2 05
fair to good 180a200 inferior,	"	1 20	1 60
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42 1/2
" in hhds.	"	39 1/2	
" wagon price,	"	36	37
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ...	pound.	50 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,	"	45	50 28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	42	45 26 28
One half do.	"	38	42 26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35	38 26 28
Pulled,	"	38	40 26 28

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

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Legislative protection to agriculture—Work for April—Advantages of Spring Wheat—Account of a visit to Mr. Beshaw's Farm—Culture of the Rhusar plant—Use of Plaster of Paris—Treatment of Meadows—Compensated mowing—Winter killed wheat—Report in the Maryland legislature on encouraging the silk and bee culture—Section of Hogs—Geological survey continued—Duties of the husbandman—Notice of the Philadelphia 5th Society—Best culture—Silk and—Advertisements, &c.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured, ..	pound.	17	18
Shoulders,	"		15
Middlings,	"		15
Assorted, country,	"		14
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	20	28
CIDER,	barrel.	1 00	1 25
CALVES, three to six weeks old, ..	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	35 00	50 00
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.		1 93
CHOP RYE,	"		2 25
EGGS,	dozen.	18	25
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, ..	barrel.		
No. 2,	"		
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	
Mackerel, No. 1, ————No. 2	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,	"		6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.		
LARD,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	PER	FROM	TO
U. S. Bank,	par		
Branch at Baltimore,	do		
Other Branches,	do		
MARYLAND.			
Banks in Baltimore,	par		
Hagerstown,	1/2		
Frederick,	do		
Westminster,	do		
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, ..	do		
Do. payable at Easton,	1/2		
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.		
Cumberland,	2		
Millington,	do		
DISTRICT.			
Washington,	Banks, 1/2		
Georgetown,	do		
Alexandria,	do		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia,	1/2		
Chambersburg,	1		
Gettysburg,	do		
Pittsburg,	2 1/2		
York,	1 1/2		
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1 1/2	2		
Delaware (under \$5),	3 1/2		
Do. (over \$5),	1 1/2		
Michigan Banks,	6 1/2		
Canadian do.,	6 1/2		
VIRGINIA.			
Farmers Bank of Virginia 1 1/2			
Bank of Virginia,	1		
Branch at Fredericksburg do			
Petersburg,	do		
Norfolk,	do		
Winchester,	do		
Lynchburg,	1		
Danville,	1		
Bank of the Valley,	1 1/2		
Branch at Romney,	1		
Do. Charlestown,	do		
Do. Leesburg,	1		
Wheeling Banks,	2 1/2		
Ohio Banks, generally 4 1/2			
New Jersey Banks gen. 2 1/2			
New York City,	1 1/2		
New York State,	3 1/2		
Massachusetts,	2 1/2		
Connecticut,	2 1/2		
New Hampshire,	2 1/2		
Maine,	2 1/2		
Rhode Island,	2 1/2		
North Carolina,	3 1/2		
South Carolina,	3 1/2		
Georgia,	4 1/2		
New Orleans,	6 1/2		

SPANISH JACKS.

The subscriber has for sale five Spanish Jacks, imported in 1836. They are all young, and certified to be proved breeders. They are of good size, being from 52 to 55 inches in height, stout built and healthy: colors white and gray.

The exportation from Spain of Jacks of this quality and breed is by law strictly prohibited; but the near approach of the army under Gen. Gomez last fall to Malaga, caused the shipment of these Jacks, among other valuable property, from that port. Considering these circumstances, it is improbable that another opportunity of procuring such Jacks will occur. These will be sold for from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each, if immediately applied for, but if not sold soon, they will be placed at service for the season at hand.

Also, a young Jack, bred in this country from first rate stock, gray, two years old, and of good promise. Price \$500.

Also, several fine JENNETS, some of them in foal to a Maltese Jack, 14 hands high.

Also, a very fine improved Durham short-horn BULL, purchased at Col. Powell's sale last November. He is about eighteen months old, nearly all red, and has a perfect pedigree. Price \$300. Apply to

J. J. HITCHCOCK,
Agricultural Agent, No. 5 South Fifth street,
Feb 28—4t Philadelphia.

20,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has received the first parcel of an invoice of 20,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which he offers for sale on pleasing terms for cash. They are warranted genuine, and if taken in their original packages bargains may be expected.

EDW. P. ROBERTS,

March 7. 4t. Baltimore, Md.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

Pratt street near Hanover street.

The subscriber is the Original Inventor, Patentee, and Sole-Proprietor of the Cylindrical straw Cutter, so favorably known to the public: he challenges its equal for chaffing long forage of any and every kind, it is simple, durable, cuts with great facility, and is perfectly adapted to power. There are four sizes of them, from 11 to 20 inches broad, although they may all be worked by manual labor, yet the two largest are best calculated for Power Machines; price from \$30 to 95.

He keeps on hand a great variety of PLOUGHS and almost every other useful implement for agriculture, the most prominent of which are Patent Lime Spreading Carts, do Threshing Machines, do Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, &c also trucks for use of Merchants. Has attached to his Improvements an extensive Iron Foundry in daily operation, and can furnish almost any kind of Iron Casting at short notice. Also tilt hammer, Lathes, &c. running by Steam Power, which afford him great facilities for Manufacturing Machinery, Screw Bolts and the like.

He has a large Stock of raw Materials on hand of the best quality, his workmen are men of experience the most of whom have been several years in his employ and he is a practical machinist himself Under these circumstances, he confidently solicits the public patronage, pledging himself to use every exertion to render entire satisfaction to his patrons. He keeps constantly on hand Ploughs and Machine Castings for sale by the single piece, or to vendors by the ton, to whom a liberal discount will be made on Ploughs and Straw Cutters, when taken by the quantity. He likewise deals in Grass Seeds and Seed Grain, has in store superior Orchard Grass and Herd Grass Seed.

N. B. Also on hand superior GARDEN SEED, grown and warranted by Mr. D. Landre'h of Philadelphia, on retail only. Wholesale orders will be received and forwarded on to Philadelphia, by the subscriber for execution. ap 4 J. S. E.

LIME SPREADER.

J. S. EASTMAN, PRATT-STREET,
Has now finished several of the above machines. The price is fixed as follows:

For the machine complete,	\$100
Do exclusive of the wheels, shafts and axle, ..	60
For applying the machinery to a common cart 45	
For the machinery alone	40
Including the patent fee in each case.	fe 28 3t

MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

THE undersigned offers for sale the seed of genuine Morus Multicaulis, imported from France by Smith and Sons, New York, and warranted the growth of 1836. Said seed is put up in half oz papers, and will be sent per mail free of charge to any part of the U. S. on the receipt of \$3 for one, or \$5 for two papers. Notes of all solvent banks received in payment. This seed is warranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded on satisfactory proof to the contrary. Short directions for culture furnished each order.

Feb. 1837—25

SEI H WHALEN, P. M.
Whalen's store, New York.

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

JUST received and in fine order, 15,000 GAMA GRASS ROOTS. This grass is particularly adapted for soiling, bears cutting every fifteen days, and of course the product is immense. Price per 100 roots, \$2.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

mh 7

Light, near Pratt street wharf.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of
Charles and Market streets.